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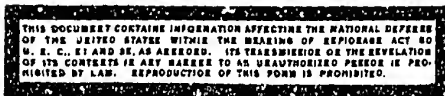
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LANGUAGE Afrikaans

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Die Burger.MALAN STRESSES WESTERN COOPERATION IN AFRICA

Die Burger, pro-government Capetown daily, featured an editorial on 20 January 1953 deprecating the lack of cooperation among the Western powers and the consequent effect on inter-African unity. The article stressed the fact that the proposed Central African Federation is only a partial realization of the policy of inter-African cooperation which Dr Malan has repeatedly advocated since 1948.⁷

In 1948, Dr Malan, then the newly elected Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, explained to the House of Assembly his policy of an African "charter" and remarked: "This may sound idealistic today, but it must be our goal."

During a recent interview with a New York Times correspondent, he restated this policy. However, in view of present circumstances, instead of being idealistic, it appears to contain very pertinent and timely advice.

The plan is by no means easy to carry out. Agreements among the Union of South Africa, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal on such vital issues as prevention of immigration from Asia to Africa, development of white Christian civilization among the African natives, and curtailment of Communist activities are very difficult to achieve.

Africa today is threatened by powers that wish to overthrow the existing order. They advocate views which are alien to Western civilization and which might result in turning Africa against the West.

The Central African Federation movement, which is now under way on our northern boundary, is striving to acquire strength through closer cooperation in the struggle to keep the Rhodesias in the Western bloc. The efforts of this movement will inevitably result in failure, unless they become part of collective cooperation on a much broader scale.

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In the UN and elsewhere, a well-calculated campaign against colonialism in Africa is being conducted by the Communist bloc under USSR leadership and the Asiatic bloc under Indian leadership. Concurrently, the Soviet Union and India are striving to establish themselves in Africa. Both employ similar tactics, which place emphasis on the idea that the black man must be saved from his white oppressors.

Theoretically, India opposes colonialism, but in reality, she has already made considerable progress in colonizing East Africa from Natal to the Gulf of Aden and from Mombasa to the Congolese border.

These powers work with purpose and direction. Opposed to them, the Western nations, grouped in a loose community, are not only unable to agree on a mutual defence policy, but, moreover, indulge in open criticism of one another. This is not the way to keep Africa on the side of the Western bloc.

It has become only too evident that the Western nations must cooperate with one another to reach a common solution to their collective problems. Dr. Malan's proposal, therefore, must be examined from the standpoint of such a common solution.

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